

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

From Friday, June 10, to Friday, June 17, 1737.

An H I N T for a H I N T.

Mr. Parks,

Have learnt my Book so far, as to be able to read plain *English*, when printed in your Papers; and finding in one of them my Papa's Name often mentioned by a scolding Man, called *Edwin Conway*, I asked my Papa, Whether he did not design to answer him? But he reply'd, *No Child, this is a fitter Contest for you, that are a School-Boy, for it will not become me to answer every Fool in his Folly; as the Lesson you learnt the other Day, of the Lion and the Ass, may teach you.* This Hint being given me, I copied out the said Lesson, and now send you the same, for my Answer to Mr. Conway's Hint, from

Sir, Your Humble Servant,

JOHN SOTSWOOD.

Feb. 10. A Lion and an Ass.

AN Ass was so hardy once, as to fall a Mopping and Braying at a Lion. The Lion began at first to shew his Teeth, and to stomach the Affront: But, upon second Thoughts, *Well, (says he,) Fear on, and be an Ass still;* take Notice only by the Way, that it is the Baseness of your Character, that has saved your Carcass.

To Mr. Parks.

S I R,

I Desire you to insert the following P O E M in your next G A Z E T T E; and if Trifles of this Nature shall be thought to contribute any Thing to the Entertainment of the Publick, or the Support and Encouragement of your Prets, I shall, perhaps, from Time to Time, transmit you some other small Pieces.

I am, Sir,

Your constant Reader,
and Subscriber,

MUSEPHILUS.

ATALE: Extracted from SHAKESPEAR.

WHEN Talbot ravag'd all the Plains of France,
And e'en to Paris made his bold Advance;
Griev'd at her Country's Woes, a Patriot Dame,
Wily and beautiful, *Auvergne* her Name,
With courteous Speech and Message, sends a Page
To bid the foremost Hero of the Age.

"Too fierce the War for her to stir; nor can

"She in the Field behold the godlike Man.

"She therefore humbly begs him to accept,

"Within her Castle-Walls, a homely Treat:

"That there she might with Safety feast her Sight;

"And boast, that she had seen the glorious Knight.

The Hero comes, obedient to her Call,

And waits below within the Castle-Hall.

The Dame descends; and with a scornful Air,

Does thus her treach'rous Purposes declare:

"Is this great Talbot! this the mighty He,

"Whom *England* boasts, *France* fears, and I have long'd

(to see!

"At whose dread Name embattled Armies fly!

"And Mothers hush their brawling Infants' Cry!

"He differs not from Common Men: Slaves, seize

"This boasted Author of our Miseries.

"He parts not hence, before a Ransome paid,

"And *France* from *English* Tyranny is freed.

"Mistake not, Madam," says the Chief, "you see

"Only a Part, a little Part of me.

"This here is only warlike Talbot's Head,

"That orders and disposes all:" Thus said,

He winds his Horn, and strait rush'd in an Host

Of armed Men. "See, Madam, *England's* Boast;

"See Talbot whole; these partly cause your Woe;

"These are my Hands and Arms, that strike the Blow.

Surpriz'd, the Dame confest, that she had seen

A wondrous Knight, the Prodigy of Men;

But now the sated Sense abhors the Sight,

Which erst it view'd with Wonder and Delight.

The Hero bow'd, and with a Smile retir'd;

And left this Truth, to future Times admir'd:

Without his Troops, e'en Marlborough's self was Man;

With them, the Hero glitt'ring o'er the Plain.

Mr. Parks,

I Send herewith an Answer to the second Question in your Gazette, N^o. 37; and also propose another: Which, if you think proper, you may insert in your next Paper. I am, Yours, &c. W. A.

The North Pole you depart from. *A* is the true Course West, 7 Degrees South. *C* is the true Course, 7 Minutes East. *B* is the true Course South, 2 Min. West, lying upon the East and West Line. *A* and *C* Distance 17143 Leagues. *B* and *C* Distance 16 Leagues. *A* and *B* Distance 17159 Leagues.

Q U E S T I O N.

Sailing between the South and West, 'til you alter your Latitude 13 Degrees, What's the Course, Distance and Departure, from the Meridian?

Extract of a Letter from Verona, on a surprising Accident, which befel a Woman at Celenia, a City of Romagna.

THIS Woman was 62 Years of Age, and had been used to wash and rub herself every Day with Spirit of Camphire, to prevent Colds, and Coughs. On the 14th of March 1731, in the Evening, she went up to her Room without any unusual Symptom, only that she seemed somewhat melancholly. In the Morning she was found near her Bed burnt to Ashes, all but her Shin-bones, and Feet, and Three Fingers of one Hand: The Ashes were clammy, and stunk intolerably. The Walls of the Room, the Bed, and other Furniture, were covered with a fine but moist Dust, which had penetrated into the Chamber above it. The Ceiling was almost covered with a Sort of Moisture of a dark yellow Colour, which gave a very offensive Smell. Those Parts of the Body that remain'd, were of a blackish Hue; nothing else in the Room was consum'd, only the Tallow of Two Candles quite melted, but the Wick not burnt: The blackish Hue

of

of the Remains of the Body, the Consumption of the other Parts, and their Reduction to Ashes, were evident Proofs of a Fire: Yet common Fire can hardly reduce so large a Body to Ashes; for it has often appear'd, that in great Conflagrations, the Bodies have been dried, scorched, and somewhat burnt in the external Parts, but not entirely consum'd. 'Tis likewise certain, that common Fire would have taken hold of the Beds, the Chamber, and even the whole House: Besides, there was neither Fire nor Light in the Chamber, and the Serenity of the Air left no Room to suspect, that there was any Lightning that could produce such an Accident; because there was not the least Hole found in the Sides of the Chamber. 'Tis therefore not unreasonable to conclude, that this poor Woman was consum'd by a Fire that kindled within her own Body, proceeding from the oily Particles of the mentioned Spirits, excited by chafing, and the Heat of her Constitution. These are the Thoughts of Signior *Muffei*, and Father *Bellivaga*, which are corroborated by the Examples of Powder Magazines, for the Exhalations from the Powder, being put into a violent Motion by some external Cause, have sometimes blown up the Magazine without the Help of any apparent Fire. A human Body hath likewise in it some oleous and saline Particles, capable of producing a Fire: We even find, that the Sweat of some People, smells like Brimstone. *Phosphoruses* are made of Urine, which partly kindle of themselves: Therefore, if to these Particles of the Body, Brandy and Camphire be added, the Two Ingredients which compose the Spirit of Camphire, their Particles especially, by the Means of chafing, cannot but cause a violent Motion in the mention'd Particles of the Blood, and other Juices, which will produce a vehement Attrition, or rubbing against each other: Such Attrition is capable of producing Fire even in cold Bodies, as appears by the striking of a Piece of Steel upon a Flint, and the rubbing of Two Sticks against each other: The Sun draws every Day from Bodies, not the most combustible, Vapours, which produce Fire, when put up in a narrow Compass. If we cause a Quantity of Camphire to evaporate in a close Chamber till it is fill'd with the Vapour, and then enter it with a lighted Torch, the Vapour takes Fire at once, and causes a Flash like that of Lightning: Besides all this, the Fermentation of the Juices in the Woman's Body, may have contributed something to the Effect; for a Flame is often produced by the Mixture and Fermentation of certain Liquors. The Reason why the Shin-bones and the Feet were not burnt, may be this, that she did not chafe those Parts with the mention'd Spirits, or at least not so much as the other Parts of the Body; and possibly, she never used the Three Fingers that remain'd unconsum'd, in chafing: The Oiliness of the Ashes, 'tis likely, proceeded from the Fat of the Body: As the Fire was kindled at once in the Veins, and most minute Vessels of the Body, we may conclude, that it consum'd it in a Moment; which sudden Effect could not have been produced by other Fires, that were not so inclosed in the Body. Some Effect of this Fire was found in the upper Rooms, because such a sudden Heat flies chiefly upward; which was likewise the Cause that the Floor of her Chamber escap'd being burnt; and that none of the Furniture was touch'd: For a Piece of Paper may be drawn suddenly through the greatest Flame without being set on Fire.

L O N D O N.

Extract of the Proceedings of the House of Lords.

Die Veneris 25 Februarij, 1736.

THE House being moved, That an Humble Address be presented to His Majesty, to beseech Him to settle 100,000 *l.* a Year on the Prince of *Wales*, in the same Manner His Majesty enjoyed it before his Accession to the Throne, and to settle the like Jointure on the Princess of *Wales*, as Her Majesty had when she was Princess:

The Duke of *Newcastle*, by His Majesty's Command, made the like Signification to the House, of the Message sent by His Majesty to the Prince of *Wales*, and of the

Report of His Royal Highness's Verbal Answer, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer did in the House of Commons, which was printed in the Votes of that House 22d February Instant.

And the same being read by the Lord Chancellor, after long Debate upon the foregoing Motion, The Question was put, Whether such an Address shall be presented to His Majesty?

It was Resolved in the Negative.

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Dissentient.

1. Because that this House has an undoubted Right to offer in an Humble Address to His Majesty, their Sense upon all Subjects in which this House shall conceive that the Honour and Interest of the Nation are concerned.

2. Because the Honour and Interest of the Nation, Crown, and Royal Family, can be concerned in nothing more, than in having a due and independent Provision made for the first-born Son and Heir apparent of the Crown.

3. Because in the late King's Reign, 100,000 *l.* a Year, clear of all Deductions whatsoever, was settled upon his present Majesty, when Prince of *Wales*, out of a Civil List not exceeding 700,000 *l.* a Year.

4. Because his present Majesty had granted to him, by Parliament, several Funds, to compose a Civil List of 800,000 *l.* a Year, which, we have very good Reason to believe, bring in at least 900,000 *l.* and are more likely to increase than diminish.

5. Because, out of this extraordinary, and growing Civil List, we humbly conceive, His Majesty may be able to make an honourable Provision for the rest of His Royal Family, without any Necessity of lessening that Revenue, which, in his own Case, when he was Prince of *Wales*, the Wisdom of Parliament adjudged to be a proper Maintenance for the first-born Son and Heir apparent to the Crown.

6. Because it is the undoubted Right of Parliament to explain the Intention of their own Acts, and to offer their Advice in Pursuance thereof: And tho', in the interior Courts of *Westminster-Hall*, the Judges can only consider an Act of Parliament according to the Letter, and express Words, of the Act, the Parliament it self may proceed in a higher Way, by declaring what was their Sense in passing it, and, on what Grounds, especially in a Matter recent, and within the Memory of many, in the House, as well as out of it.

7. Because there were many obvious, and good, Reasons, why the Sum of 100,000 *l.* per Annum, for the Prince was not specify'd in the Act passed at that Time, particularly his being a Minor, and Unmarried; but we do apprehend, That it is as obvious, that the Parliament would not have granted to His Majesty so great a Revenue above that of the late King, but, with an Intention, that 100,000 *l.* a Year, should, at a proper Time, be settled on the Prince, in the same Manner as it was enjoyed by his Royal Father, when he was Prince of *Wales*: And his Royal Highness being now 20 Years old, and most happily married, we apprehend it can no longer be delayed, without Prejudice to the Honour of the Family, the Right of the Prince, and Intention of the Parliament: And as, in many Cases, the Crown is known to stand as Trustee for the Public Grants in Parliament, so we humbly conceive, that, in this Case, according to the Intendment of Parliament, the Crown stands as Trustee for the Prince, for the aforesaid Sum.

8. Because, we do conceive, That the present Princess of *Wales* ought to have the like Jointure that her present Majesty had when she was Princess of *Wales*: And that it will be for the Honour of the Crown, that no Distinction whatsoever should be made between Persons of equal Rank and Dignity.

9. Because, we apprehend, That it has always been the Policy of this Country, and Care of Parliament, That a fairable Provision, independent of the Crown, should be made for the Heir Apparent, that, by shewing him, early,

early, the Ease and Dignity of Independence, he may learn, by his own Experience, how a Great and Free People should be govern'd. And, as we are convinced in our Conscience, that if the Question had been pass'd in the Affirmative, it would have prevented all future Uneasiness, that may unhappily arise upon this Subject, by removing the Cause of such Uneasiness, and giving His Royal Highness what we apprehend to be his Right, We make use of the Privilege, inherent in Members of this House, to clear Ourselves to all Posterity from being concerned in laying it aside.

10. Lastly, We thought it more incumbent upon Us to insist upon this Motion, for the Sake of this ROYAL FAMILY; under Which alone we are fully convinced We can live Free; and under this Royal Family we are fully determined, We will live Free.

Winch---a and Nott.

Bedf---d.

Marlb---gb.

Berk---e.

Wey---th.

C---t.

Cob---m.

Ba---st.

Bridg---r.

K---r.

Ch---seild.

Co---try.

Sis---k.

Car---gan.

Extract from the Votes of the House of Commons.
Jovis 3 Die Martij, 1736.

A Petition of the Merchants and Ironmongers of this Kingdom, in behalf of themselves and many others, trading to his Majesty's Plantations in America, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that there are Premiums settled by Acts of Parliament, upon the Importation of Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Hemp, Masts, Yards and Bowsprits; but not any Encouragement upon the Importation of Iron into this Kingdom from our American Colonies, where it is capable of being produced, in every respect equal in Goodness to the best Iron from Sweden, from which and other foreign Countries are annually imported into Great-Britain upwards of Twenty Thousand Tons, the greatest Part of which is paid for in ready Money; and that the Inhabitants of the British Colonies having already erected several Furnaces and Forges for the making of Bar Iron, Great Britain may in a course of Years be supplied, and rendered independent of any foreign Country, for a Commodity so essential to the Support of our Navigation; but that it is to be feared, if some Encouragement be not given for the Importation of it into Great Britain, that they will be induced to work up the said Iron themselves, to the great Decay and Prejudice of the Iron Trade in this Kingdom, which at this Time employs more People, especially of the poor laborious Sort, than any other Trade, that of the Woollen Manufacture only excepted; and therefore praying the House to take the Premises into Consideration, and to give such Encouragement for the Importation of Bar Iron, Pigs and Sows, from America; and to lay such a Restraint on their Manufacturing, as to the House shall seem reasonable.

And the Question being proposed, that the said Petition be referred to the Consideration of a Committee;

And a Debate arising in the House thereupon:

Ordered,

That the Debate be adjourned until this Day sevennight.

Veneris, 4 Die Martij, 1736.

A Petition of sundry Iron Masters and Ironmongers in the County of Lancaster, on Behalf of themselves, and many others concerned in the Iron Trade, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the Inhabitants of New-England have, within these few Years, erected several Forges and flitting Mills, and do annually make a great deal of Bar Iron, and manufacture the said Iron into Axes, Nails, and sundry other Species, and do now not only supply themselves with a great Part of their Nails, and other Iron Ware, but export great Quantities to many other of his Majesty's Plantations, to the great Decay and Prejudice of the Iron Trade in this Kingdom, which at this Time employs more People, and especially of the poor laborious Sort, than any other Trade, that of the Woollen Manufacture only excepted; and that unless their flitting

Mills are destroyed, and some Stop put to their Manufacturing, our Trade must soon be utterly ruined, and great Numbers of People employed in the making and manufacturing Iron, will unavoidably be deprived of the Means of their Subsistence; and therefore praying the House to take the Case of the Petitioners into Consideration, and therefore grant them such Relief, as to the House shall seem reasonable.

[Which Petition (together with several others, presented to the House on the 7th of March, of the same Purport) was order'd to lie upon the Table, until the adjourned Debate upon the Question proposed for referring to a Committee the Petition of the Merchants and Ironmongers before recited, be resumed.]

On the late Act against retailing Spirituous Liquors, &c.

TELL me --- Can it be understood,
This Act intends the Public Good?

No truly; I deny't:

For if, as all allow, 'tis best,

Of Evils Two, to chuse the least,

Then my Opinion's right.

Suppose on Search --- it should appear,

Ten Bunters dy'd in every Year,

By drinking to Excels;

Should Thousands innocent be led

Into Despair, and lose their Bread,

Such Folly to redress?

I'd not be thought t' encourage Sin,

Or be an Advocate for Gin;

But humbly do conceive,

This Scheme, tho' drawn with nicest Care,

Don't with Almighty Justice square,

If Scripture we believe.

When Sodom's Sin, for Vengeance call'd,

Ten righteous had its Doom forestall'd,

And mov'd e'en God to Pity;

But now Ten barefac'd Debauchees

Some private Epicures displease,

And ruin half a City.

Williamsburg, June 17. His Honour the Governor, with the Advice of His Majesty's Honourable Council, of this Colony, has been pleas'd to Prorogue the General Assembly, to Thursday the 24th Day of November next.

On a Petition of the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, of the Borough of Norfolk, to the Governour and Council, to have Officers appointed on the South Side of James River to enter and clear Vessels, belonging to Elizabeth and Nansemond Rivers; It is Ordered, That the Officers now at Hampton, appoint Deputies, or go over to Norfolk themselves, to do the aforesaid Business, during the Contagion of the Small-Pox at Hampton.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held here, this Week, Benjamin Milwood, who was brought from Richmond County, for Robbing a House, received Sentence of Death. And Nathaniel Morgan, who was brought from Prince George County, for a Robbery, was burnt in the Hand.

Enter'd in the Upper District of James River.

June 11. Snow Pye, of Bristol, Charles Adlam, Master, from Bristol, with sundry European Goods.

----- Ship Hannah, of London, Samuel Barns, Master, from London, with sundry European Goods.

----- 17. Ship Plymouth, of Plymouth, John Anter, Master, from the Isle of May, with sundry European Goods, and 3000 Bushels of Salt.

Clear'd.

----- Sloop Phoenix, of Virginia, Lemuel Portlock, for Barbadoes, with 696 Bushels of Corn, 144 Barrels of Pork, and 7000 Staves.

----- 16. Sloop Betty, of Virginia, George Cabonis, for Bermuda, with 764 Bushels of Corn, 60 Barrels of Pork, 10 Barrels of Beef, 7 Barrels of Tallow, and 3 Barrels of Lard.

Enter'd

Enter'd in York District.

June 3. Sloop Robert, of Virginia, John Cooke, Master, from Barbadoes, with 35 Hogheads, 29 Tierces, and 16 Barrels of Rum, 24 Barges of Sugar, and 1 Bag of Ginger.

----- 6. Ship Braxton, of London, Thomas Reynolds, Master, from New-England, with 80,000 Bricks, 10 Barrels of Train Oyl, some Wooden Ware, and 400 Weight of Hops.

----- 9. Ship Hobhouse, of Bristol, John Bartlet, Master, from Guinea, with 310 Negros.

Clear'd.

June 6. Ship Haswell, of London, John Booth, Master, for London, with 391 Hogheads of Tobacco, and 3360 Pipe, Hoghead, and Barrel Staves.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subscriber will attend at Mrs. Packe's, in Williamsburg, the Week before next October General Court, to meet all Persons who have Business with him. And as he expects by that Time, his Abridgment will be ready to be delivered to the Subscribers, he will take it as a Favour of such as have an Opportunity, to receive them there, as it will save the Expence of sending so many to the several Counties.

John Mercer.

WHEREAS sundry Persons sue out Writs from the Secretary's Office, to defeat Entails of Land; thereby to enable them to sell and convey the same, in Fee-Simple: And altho', by the express Words of the Law, the Secretary's Fees, for Recording such Writs, and the Inquisitions taken thereupon, are to be paid before that Service is performed; yet, some Persons have wholly neglected the Payment thereof.

This is therefore to admonish all Purchasers of such Lands, That it behoves them to see that the said Fees be duly satisfied: For, as the said Writs and Inquisitions are the Foundation of their Titles, the same not appearing on Record, may, in Course of Time, prove of ill Consequence to them, or their Posterity.

Matt. Kemp, Cl^r Sec^r Off.

FOUR Thousand Acres of Land on Swift Creek, Twelve Miles from Warwick, up James River, with Buildings thereon, of the Value of Sixty Pounds, to be sold for Three Hundred Pounds, by Col. Samuel Cobbs, of Amelia County, or the Printer of this Paper.

A Very good Plantation, containing 970 Acres, great Part of it rich Meadow Ground; with Two good Dwelling Houses, with Brick Chimneys and Cellars; also other convenient Buildings, and a good Orchard, lying on a navigable Part of Pamunkey River, just above Spencer's Ferry, in King William County, being the Plantation belonging to Mr. Nicholas Johnson, and where he now lives, is to be Sold. Enquire of the said Proprietor, or of Mr. James Skelton, in Hanover.

To be L E T T,

BY the Subscriber, on reasonable Terms, a large Brick House, with all necessary Out-Houses, on Mattaponi River, in King and Queen County, about Three Miles below the Court-house, with any Quantity of Land, that shall be desired, under one Thousand Acres.

N. B. The Situation is pleasant, and convenient for Trade.

Edwin Thacker.

To be S O L D, for Money, Bills, or Tobacco,

A Tract of very good Land, containing 700 Acres, lying near Mr. Charles Moreman's, in Hanover County, with convenient Houses for a Plantation.

Also another Tract of Land, containing 2000 Acres, lying on Broad-Creek, near Capt. Clark's, in Hanover County, with convenient Houses thereon; to be sold entire, or in Parcels. Enquire of Capt. Thomas Danfie.

WILLIAM KEITH, of the City of Williamsburg, having lately purchas'd an ingenious Workman in Leather, does hereby give Notice to all Gentlemen, and others, That they may be supplied with Buck-Skin Breeches, and Gloves, made after the neatest Fashion, and as cheap as any where else.

RAN away from Mr. Theophilus Pugh, Merchant, and Mr. Robert Blackledge, of Nanlemond County, Two Servants, the One named Thomas Davis, a Bricklayer, belonging to the said Pugh; the other named John Shaw, a Black-Smith. The said Thomas Davis was born in Wales, but talks tolerable English, and is a middle-siz'd, well set Man, about Twenty Four Years of Age, and is much peck-fretten, and somewhat swarthy, with short dark Hair; and carried with him a pead Kersey double Breasted Coat, a striped Flannel and a short white Flannel Wastecoa, Two Pair of large Oznabrigs Trowsers, Two new checkt Shirts, and a new Pair of Shoes.

The said John Shaw was born in Yorkshire, and served his Time in Liverpool; he is a middle-siz'd, well-made Man, of a dark Complexion, without Hair; and wore when he went away, a Pair of Oznabrigs Trowsers, a Linen checkt Shirt, burnt full of Holes before. The said Runaways were seen going down Nanlemond River, on Sunday se'nnight, in a Perriau-ger. If any Person or Persons shall take the said Runaways or either of them, so as they shall be brought to the Subscribers in Nanlemond County, shall be paid Two Pistoles for each of them, besides what the Law allows.

RAN away on Sunday the 5th of this Inst. out of the Custody of the Subscriber, High-Sheriff of King George County, one John Harvey; he was taken up for the Robbing of Mr. James-Kerley Chiteldine; he is a middle siz'd Man, well set, with sandy Hair, and a Scar over one of his Eyes; he is a Joyner, and a Convict; he is suppos'd to have of the said Chiteldine's, a Silver Watch, and several Pieces of Gold, and a Wigg. If any Person takes up the said Fellow, he shall be handsomely rewarded, by

Benjamin Berryman.

RAN away from Major John Bolling, of Henrico County, on Sunday the 15th of May last, Two new Negro Men, one named Sampson, a large black Fellow, the other nam'd Bowzar, somewhat smaller, of a Yellowish Complexion, and a Scar across the End of his Nose: They were cloath'd in White Plains. Whoever brings them to their Master, aforesaid, or gives Notice of them so as they may be had again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

STRAY'D away from York Town, the 9th of this Instant, a large Chestnut colour'd Horse, with a white Mane and Tail, branded on his Left Shoulder with a W; had Shoes on his fore Feet. Whoever brings the said Horse to Mr. Rogers's, at York, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, by

Thomas Reynolds.

STRAY'D about Six Weeks since, from Col. Roscow's Pasture, in Warwick County, a black Horse, about 14 Hands high, having a hanging Mane, and Switch Tail, branded on the near Buttock QQ. Whoever brings the said Horse to my House in York Town shall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by

Ilhmael Moody.

STRAY'D away from Green-Spring, about the Middle of April last, a middle-siz'd dark Bay Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, and a long Switch Tail. Whoever takes him up, and brings him to W. Parks, at the Printing-Office in Williamsburg, shall have Half a Pistole Reward.